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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address The Commercial, Pittsburgh.

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☞ Terms of the Weekly : For Year (52 Issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.
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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1871. NO. 210

FIRST EDITION.

THE TREATY.

MEETING OF THE SENATE.

The Treaty Transmitted, Together with a Message from the President—The Deliberations Secret—Adjournment Until Friday—Cameron Insists Upon His Ability to Conduct the Treaty to a Successful Conclusion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1871.

The great Washington treaty, as the production of the Joint Commissioners is now termed, was sent to the Senate at one o'clock to-day, and immediately thereafter the Senate went into executive session. After the first reading and usual references to the committee, the debate began upon the propriety of giving out the treaty for publication in advance of its ratification. Several Senators were in favor of this plan, on the ground that the Governments like our own there was no necessity for secret legislation in matters like the present, especially where what purported to be an abstract had already been given under official sanction. This discussion lasted about an hour, and upon being pressed to a vote was finally negatived by two to one. The next question taken up was that relating to open sessions while the treaty was under consideration, pending the final decision of which the Senate took recess until Friday.

From indications to-day, it is evident that Cameron will insist upon the the prerogatives of his position as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and will make an attempt to manage the treaty while it is under consideration. He is recognized as considerable sensitiveness at the way in which Morton has been selected to perform the duties which belong to himself, and asserts that he is amply prepared to assume the responsibility of conducting the treaty to a successful conclusion. During the session to-day, he replied to several questions propounded by Sumner, and stated that he held himself in readiness to make further explanations that might be required.

The Foreign Relations Committee held a long session to-day after the Senate had adjourned, all the members were present so far as the discussion went, no opposition was developed, although it is generally understood that Schurz will be the only Democratic member, will oppose the treaty. It was thought that by dint of hard work a report might be got from Monday, but it is now believed that by the time the necessary statistics are furnished by the Senate, but nevertheless trusts that it will be adopted and become a final solution of all the difficulties between the two countries.

Bills Rejected by the Reichsrath.

Vienna, May 9.—The Reichsrath has rejected the bill giving power to the Minister of the Interiors of the Empire the right of initiative in legislation.

New French Ambassador to Austria Received.

Vienna, May 9.—The Emperor Francis Joseph to-day received in audience in Marquis de Banneville presented his credentials as Ambassador from France. The usual ceremonies incidental to such occasions were observed.

Treaty of Peace Signed.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 10.—A definite treaty of peace between France and Germany was signed at Frankfort this afternoon.

Registration of Voters.

London, May 10.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, the Government bill requiring and regulating the registration of voters was carried by only sixteen majority.

Cable Steamer Sent Out.

A steamer left the Thames to-day to attempt to repair the broken Atlantic cable.

Marine News.

London, May 10.—The steamship Batavia, from New York, touched at Queenstown.

The Markets.

Liverpool, May 10.—4:30 P. M.—Consols 93¼; Illinois steady ; 5-20s of '62, 90¾ ; do '65, 90¾ ; do 67, 92¾ ; 10-40s 89¾.
Frankfort, May 10.—Five-twenties of 62, 97¾.
Liverpool, May 10.—Cotton steady ; middling uplands 17 5-16d.
California wheat 12s 3d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 30s. Pork 66s 6d. Beef 107s 6d. Lard 52s. Cheese 68s.

CONNECTICUT.

Meeting of the Legislature—The Committee on Canvass of Votes Declare Jewell Elected Governor by 86 Majority.

Hartford, Ct., May 10.—The Legislature convened at two o'clock this afternoon. In the House the Committee on Canvass of Votes reported Marshall Jewell elected Governor by eighty-six majority, and also declared the election of the other Republican State officers elected. The returns declaring Jewell elected is now being debated. The Senate passed upon some important business, and took a recess to hear the report of the House of Representatives. The Hall was crowded with spectators to hear the debate.

WELL ORGANIZED AND SPLENDIDLY LED BODY OF RAILROAD POTENTATES.

[From the New York Evening Mail.]

The Pennsylvania Railroad clique have entirely absorbed the State of New Jersey. That is to say, they have taken into their capacious maw the railroads of that State ; which have long since practically adopted the spirit of the famous saying of Louis XIV., "I am the State." And the absorbing party does not seem to be at all worried by the Railroad War which has been waged for more than half of the East and West railways of the country ; having the presidency of the Union Pacific ; having the management of the Texas Pacific ; having only metaphorically swallowed the State of Virginia and both the Carolinas ; and having the most powerful clique pres ent on conquering and to conquer, and each successive victory makes the next easier. The most powerful and best organized of this well organized and splendidly led body of railroad potentates will spend two days next week in this city, and it is not unlikely that before it leaves the entire continent and dictate terms to all sides that will require them to submit to their rule and will. Ten years ago that its conquests of 1871 would have been consummated.

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[From the New York Democrat.]

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

Lease of the New Jersey Lines.

What is Thought of It in New York and Chicago—Solemn Warning to New Jersey—Something More About Narrow-Gauge Roads.

THE TWO BRANCHES OF THE OHIO AND MICHIGAN CONSOLIDATED.

Coldwater, Mich., May 10.—The stockholders of the Ohio and Michigan Railway met at the company's office in this city to-day and voted unanimously to consolidate the two branches, after which the consolidated company elected the following gentlemen : H. C. Lewis, J. G. Parkhurst, F. V. Smith, John S. Young, of the county of Coldwater ; W. P. Cutler, T. B. Skinner, of Battle creek ; Joseph Fisk, of Allegan ; W. S. Hickox, H. Cutler, H. H. Rogers, B. Burgy, A. H. Cook, and A. L. Grimes, of Ohio, as directors. Reports as to the progress of the work are very favorable, and all things indicate that the road-bed will be ready for the iron in August.

REDUCTION IN FARES TO THE WEST.

New York, May 10.—A reduction in passenger fares to the west has been inaugurated by the Erie Railway Company, and another general reduction by all competing lines is probable before the summer travel begins. The price of tickets to St. Paul, Minn., has been reduced $2 50 by the Erie agents. The New York Central, Pennsylvania Central and Erie freight agents are cutting rates on transportation of dry goods and first class freights, and a new tariff sheet will be adopted about the middle of May. At the same time the new time tables for the summer, which have been for several months in preparation, also take effect.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC.

St. Louis, May 10.—The annual report of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, was presented at the meeting of stockholders in Lawrence, Kansas, last week, and will be given to the public to-day. For the year ending December 1st, to have been $1,360,-765 ; gross expenditures $2,460,980 ; net receipts $899,-786 ; increase of passenger traffic over the previous year, $107,000 ; increase in freight traffic, $400,000 ; carry-one per cent. ; increase in earnings from merchandise and passenger traffic, fifty-six per cent. ; increase in the receipts of the land department, $161 sold during the year, 124,164 acres, for $202,102 ; sales receivable during the year ending December 31, $1,128,-000 ; land unsold, 3,300,000 acres.

The New Jersey Lease—What New York and Chicago Think of It.

[From the World of Tuesday.]

One other word of warning we are compelled to offer against the mischievous alliance which, under the control of one man, is now consummated in the State of Jersey, by which that once proud commonwealth lays herself and her cherished corporations at the foot of an alien intruder that has nothing in common, in point of origin, with her. She was tempted to do this by the unconscionable silence of the local press. The beguiling influence which at the time of the passage of the bill for the sale of the State of Pennsylvania itself seems to be creeping over that of New Jersey, and no word will be said against the sale of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, which will blindly changed, and with no conceivable improvement to the public, from a State to a private monopoly, enforced by a guarantee already hoist over heels in debt and liable at any moment to one of those financial crashes which have become of late the order of the earth. If the city of Philadelphia—we mean the municipal authorities, who by the way have no more right into which railroad necromancy has plunged her, and sell out at the present inflated prices her millions of stock, the consolidated road would at once come at once, and the New Jersey capital would have the honor of figuring as the pioneer of the gigantic bankruptcy. Does that State wish to enter into such a partnership and expose herself to the risk of being dragged into the vortex of debt in which the bankrupt railroads of the Union already involve each of the other States ? Let her look to the fate of Pennsylvania, whose credit has been dragged through the mire of stock transactions with a city whose debts is larger than the aggregate of the capital and debt of all the other cities of her residence. The creditors of these corporations would, we should think, have something to say in the matter of their debtors' transformation. A mortgagor may, we are aware, put any tenant he pleases in possession, but he cannot do so if the land that he has pledged ; but we imagine his notice of intrance in such a case would be met by a notice from the tenant to come one engaged in extra-hazardous occupation or go into partnership with one himself. The tenant and debtor would be told that the companies would do well to go to Harrisburg and see how this game has been played in Pennsylvania, and how attracting fund before they acquiesce in what is proposed. The answer to all these would be that, in addition to the terms of the proposed arrangement, the market price of both the New Jersey and the Pennsylvania companies should be largely advanced. As to the latter, every one knows by what means and for what purpose the price of this security purchase this apparent appreciation has come to pass ; and as to the sport in the New Jersey securities, assuming it to be real, it is not clear that which, nine times out of ten, is the precursor of any financial rearrangement that the bottom of it may are problematical ? United States Bank shares appreciated before the State charter was secured and while the settlement was incomplete, but when they did afterwards it is not necessary for us to say. The only argument that has been offered to induce into such entanglement has depreciated, and, as we have had occasion to say before, it is not clear that the lessee or purchaser that it should. These are the considerations of danger—the dread of something undefined, for, of death to individuality it is which should give pause.

"WELL ORGANIZED AND SPLENDIDLY LED BODY OF RAILROAD POTENTATES."

[From the New York Evening Mail.]

The Pennsylvania Railroad clique have entirely absorbed the State of New Jersey. That is to say, they have taken into their capacious maw the railroads of that State ; which have long since practically adopted the spirit of the famous saying of Louis XIV., "I am the State." And the absorbing party does not seem to be at all worried by the Railroad War which has been waged for more than half of the East and West railways of the country ; having the presidency of the Union Pacific ; having the management of the Texas Pacific ; having only metaphorically swallowed the State of Virginia and both the Carolinas ; and having the most powerful clique pres ent on conquering and to conquer, and each successive victory makes the next easier. The most powerful and best organized of this well organized and splendidly led body of railroad potentates will spend two days next week in this city, and it is not unlikely that before it leaves the entire continent and dictate terms to all sides that will require them to submit to their rule and will. Ten years ago that its conquests of 1871 would have been consummated.

AN EYE TO OVERGROWN POWER.

[From the New York Democrat.]

The control of the New Jersey railroads adds immensely to the already overgrown power of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and affords another remarkable illustration of the irresistible tendency toward railroad centralization. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with a line only a few miles long in its own State, now controls lines nearly 2,000 miles long. It recently swallowed the Union Pacific Railroad, and it now annexes the New Jersey lines. The Pennsylvania Railroad connections with and controls the trade between St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Francisco and the Atlantic ports of Philadelphia and New York. The Company will also soon own the Short Line to New Orleans and all the chief cities of the South.

WHAT SCOTT AND HIS RING CONTROL.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

What with building new lines, purchasing and leasing lines already built, the present company now control not less than four thousand miles of track. Scott and his partners, or ring, own or control a line of railway extending from Philadelphia via Pittsburgh, Columbus and Indianapolis to Chicago, another line to Lake City, and also the Kansas Pacific Railway. They control a road from Philadelphia to Erie, another line from Philadelphia to Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, and a line from Indianapolis to Cairo, and they are negotiating for the Cairo and Fulton road, and if they have not already got it, they are building a road from Fort Wayne to Grand Rapids, Point at the extreme northern end of Lake Michigan. And now they have swallowed the Canada Southern, and all the other roads in Northern and Central New Jersey. We shall probably hear next that Tom Scott has become half the owner of Canada, or that he Scott has had a stroke of paralysis, and gone where railways, as a means of locomotion, are superseded by wings.

SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: Mr. Abraham Howe, of the Warm Springs, Perry county, arrested a day or two the other day from the President of the South Pennsylvania Railroad Company, stating that if the citizens of Perry county would raise $175,000, the road would be made from Mercersburg to Duncannon. Mr. Bower is now soliciting stock for the Company, and is meeting with much success. It is probable that this road will be built. The object of the road is to reach the Broad Top coal mines and connect Harrisburg with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

UNION AND TITUSVILLE ROAD.

At the annual election of the Union and Titusville Railroad Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year : Directors—Wm. H. Abbott ; Vice President and Treasurer, D. H. Cady ; General Manager and Secretary, Henry Harley ; Superintendent, John Harley ; Assistant Superintendent, W. Warmouth ; Auditor and General Ticket Agent, A. Carlisle.

NEW COAL ROADS.

[From the Scranton Republican.]

We understand that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have under contract two railroads, two hundred miles in length, between Saratoga, N. Y., and Rutland, Vt., in order to have an unbroken connection, via the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, between their mines and the Hudson River. There is also a road in another short and direct route from the coal regions to the Eastern States, to start from or near Wilkesbarre, Pa., in the Luzerne region, and run in a shorter route to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road, with a branch to Port Jervis and the Delaware Water Gap. The route then leads up the Delaware River, which is the boundary between Sullivan and Ulster counties, and up the Hudson river to Poughkeepsie, where it will connect with the Fishkill road, which, leading to principal points in the Eastern States. A branch will also run down the Delaware Valley and connect with the Erie and the Delaware Railroad at Belvidere, N. J., which will give a through route to Philadelphia and Washington. A surveyor has been employed to run the line last week, and is composed of leading and influential men of this city and Wilkesbarre. The route was obtained several years ago, but nothing was ever done in the matter.

MINERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In an article under the above title the Philadelphia *North American* says: The people of Pittsburgh have invited the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad into the State, and have thereby forced the transfer to it of a large part of the trade of Western Pennsylvania. Yet they want to hold our company to a strict account for the improvement of that section of the State. Doubtless the Company will find it necessary to do something to protect its own interests, but as for being now the principal agency for the improvement of that section, the idea is absurd that there is no choice in holding the corporation to any such responsibility. In Eastern Pennsylvania the field is so thoroughly occupied by other companies that the Pennsylvania Central merely passes through and makes no effort at control. In Northwestern Pennsylvania our company has had a long contest with New York lines, which still rages. In the midst of all these complications, Pittsburgh gets up a strife for the trade centering in its own midst, and then demands that the Pennsylvania Railroad should assume the burden of improving the State and developing its resources. The sturdy agent of the Company, too, seems nothing loth to undertake the task, as the nine million scheme bears witness.

Our own impression is that the company is acting wisely in endeavoring to render its existing branches in Pennsylvania more profitable by opening a line of seaboard tributaries to the Northern Central from the far South ; and to the Cumberland valley line from the Shenandoah and Tennessee valley lines ; and to the Philadelphia and Erie road by the Duluth connection and a line of iron propellers on the lakes. There is a great company with lines leading into Pittsburgh from the entire west and southwest, offering to the manufacturers and merchants of that city an immense field of enterprise, and in preference they are tickled with the attent in their city of a line that does not reach it, and that will thereby leading thither, and only offers them the prospect of a little horsefair.

As to any rivalry between the Baltimore and Philadelphia companies, it is impossible. We built one line to Chicago years ago, and they another, the Pittsburg line. We have several distinct lines to Cincinnati and St. Louis, as Baltimore has but one to Philadelphia, and your interest in one to St. Louis. We have a road through to San Francisco, Baltimore only to Kansas City, and Philadelphia through another line to New Orleans. Baltimore has no Southern interests at all. If the people of Pennsylvania are not proud of the achievements and of the railroad facilities, it is rather a reproach to them than to the company.

Through all the long period when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was allowed the monopoly of the business of Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia, it never yet acquired any interests south of the Potomac except in Western Virginia, and it left Washington completely isolated. In exchange for the privilege of reaching Pittsburgh given to it, we have gained access to the whole southern field, and what we shall do there is already seen by the beginning made in Maryland and Virginia.

RETURN IN RAILROAD BUILDING.

[From the New York Evening Mail.]

The day of narrow-gauge railroads seems likely to come upon us with a vengeance. The success of the narrow-gauge road from Cape Girardeau, in Missouri, to an iron mine in that State. As its cost was less than one-half as much per mile as far cheaper than in the case of the ordinary roads, the expense of constructing this line of railroad, at the rate of $10,000 per mile, is more than a third of what a line with a five-foot gauge would cost.

In Canada there are two narrow gauge roads now building, both from Toronto. One is to extend to the north of Lake Ontario, and the other to the south of it, and is to be consummated in the State of New Jersey, by which that once proud commonwealth has herself and her cherished corporations at the foot of an alien intruder that has nothing in common, in point of origin, with her. She was tempted to do this by the unconscionable silence of the local press. The beguiling influence which at the time of the passage of the bill for the sale of the State of Pennsylvania itself seems to be creeping over that of New Jersey, and no word will be said against the sale of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, which will blindly changed, and with no conceivable improvement to the public, from a State to a private monopoly, enforced by a guarantee already hoist over heels in debt and liable at any moment to one of those financial crashes which have become of late the order of the earth. If the city of Philadelphia—we mean the municipal authorities, who by the way have no more right into which railroad necromancy has plunged her, and sell out at the present inflated prices her millions of stock, the consolidated road would at once come at once, and the New Jersey capital would have the honor of figuring as the pioneer of the gigantic bankruptcy. Does that State wish to enter into such a partnership and expose herself to the risk of being dragged into the vortex of debt in which the bankrupt railroads of the Union already involve each of the other States ? Let her look to the f

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1871.

THE definitive treaty of peace between France and Germany was signed yesterday. Now let BISMARCK step in and give France peace with herself. She is drunken with the blood fury. The enormities of the Empire have been rendered respectable by contrast with the madness of the Commune. In the interest of outraged humanity an instant stop ought to be put to these horrible excesses.

AN interesting experiment in the direction of electoral reform is about to be attempted in the Rhode Island of Europe, little Belgium. A number of liberal politicians, who believe neither in a government of privilege nor of ignorance, propose the introduction of a system of suffrage based on educational qualifications. The payment of certain rates has hitherto been the only prerequisite to voting, but this is to be superseded by the test of ability to read and write, a very sensible and commendable change.

THE Senate assembled in extra session at noon yesterday, the treaty being at once transmitted for its consideration, and referred in the usual routine manner, after which the Senate adjourned until Friday. In view of all the contingencies it is not thought that active discussion of its provisions will begin before next week, but at this date of writing it is useless to speculate upon the matter. We sincerely trust it may receive the ratification of the people of the two countries, and mark the introduction of a nobler era of international obligations and reciprocities than the world has ever known before.

THE disgraceful riot at Scranton, mentioned in yesterday's dispatches to the COMMERCIAL, resulted in the wounding of six men (one of whom is not expected to live), and the injury of two women. Rumors are rife of further contemplated raids, and it is said that if the laborers insist on resuming work it will cause worse outbreaks than have yet occurred. It is right and wise that workingmen should seek to make their labor profitable, but brutal animosity toward those of their own class who differ from them is evidence neither of wisdom nor rectitude, but of their opposites. They are tearing the book in squabbling for the binding, and hopelessly wrecking their own cause.

THE English House of Lords has sustained, by a majority of five, the bill abolishing University test oaths, which recently passed the House of Commons. The latter body has also abolished the Army purchase system, after a protracted and acrimonious struggle. Whether this bill will receive the sanction of the House of Lords remains to be seen, but its passage by the House of Commons is a vast stride in the direction of Democratic reform. When the University test measure was first introduced, a liberal gentleman wrote to Lord JOHN MANNERS, a conservative member, asking whether his support of the bill might be reckoned on. The noble Lord, who is a "poet," and the author of that immortal couplet—

"Let statesmen act, and legislators die,
But leaves us still our old nobility."

Replied to his interrogator in a strain of the most eloquent indignation at being thought capable of lending his countenance to such irreverent vandalism. But it has come, nevertheless. The Fates were too strong for him, and conscience begins to shoulder prejudice to the wall.

THE following extract from a speech made in Philadelphia by Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, a few nights ago, in response to a serenade given him by a German musical society, is so pithy and pertinent, and sets forth so clearly the advantage which a protective policy confers, that we reproduce it here:

"Why are England and France lending their poverty while Germany is becoming stronger and richer? One fact is the key that explains the whole. England and France embarked in favor of free trade. Thirty-five years ago Germany was exporting raw material. At that time a German boy had to come down in the mines of Schuylkill county, returned to his native country, and through his persevering efforts a protective policy was established. Frederick List taught Germany the protective policy, and by that means, instead of disintegrating, they have been becoming the United States of Germany. They now export no raw material, but send their ores to England—to Sheffield and Enfield, and send their cloth to England also, where they compete successfully with their British manufacturers. Her protection has given profitable employment to her citizens and increased the value of her soil. They are now told in Germany that nations, as when the Hessians were bartered to the English King; and when they come to this country they come as skilled laborers, with capital for the beginning of such enterprises as they wish to undertake."

We commend these sentences to the consideration of the Chicago *Tribune*, which goes into raptures over "the surplus wealth" of England's capitalist classes, attributing it to her "system of unshackled trade," but offers no word over the surplus poverty of her toiling millions, which is the direct and legitimate result of it.

THE utter shipwreck which has befallen France may partly be inferred from the tone of hopeless despondency in which her most thoughtful minds speak of her. An eminent Frenchman has recently declared his opinion that the fall of Paris will be followed by a series of convulsions and reactions, and alternate struggles between revolution on the one hand and despotism on the other, until France becomes dismembered, and sinks to the level of the South American Republics. Gloomy as is this conjecture it is hardly more sombre than her financial outlook seems to warrant. Her recuperative energies must certainly be well nigh exhausted by the internecine strife, and it is patent that her credit in the money market is down to zero. Yet she has not only to pay the $1,000,000,000 stipulated by the treaty with Germany, but has also to pay her own expenses, which are enormous. Those the *Revue des Moudes* sets down at $600,000,000, so that France is called on to discharge a new debt of $1,600,000,000, and this after a six months entire suspension of all manufacturing and commercial activity. Where, and in what manner she is to procure even the interest money on this sum, is a problem not readily solved. And meanwhile BISMARCK grows impatient at the delay.

A RARE COMMODITY.

One of the most imperative demands of the age is for a higher standard of business morals and mercantile integrity. The constantly recurring revelations of fraud, trickery and deceit are enough to make a man doubt whether, after all, the boasted civilization of the nineteenth century is one whit better or more desirable than the barbarism and ignorance of the ninth. The poet's bitter declaration that "none but a fool would have faith in a tradesman's ware or his words" is far too often deserved. There are, of course, many honorable and noble exceptions, but it cannot be denied that the general conception of business honesty is wofully low and lax. A Galveston merchant writes to a New York paper that he must cheat in order to keep up with the times, "or starve." It seems almost impossible that a tradesman should be perfectly honest, and successful at the same time. Boston puts up short weight mackerel. Philadelphia makes syrup out of starch. Baltimore packs short weight oysters and fruits. New York gauges a barrel of whisky or syrup that contains not possibly hold over forty gallons for forty-four and a half, and waters it to any per cent. required. The city of Cincinnati packs candles, lard, whisky, bacon and flour on the principle of short weight and long fare. New York will put the Genesee brand on anybody's flour. In Chicago the other day it was ascertained that the coal merchants make a practice of selling coal short of weight by two hundred pounds a ton, one of the dealers publicly boasting that he had been fined six times during the past winter, but that it paid better to incur the risk of prosecution than to give full weight. The city of Boston was recently horrified by the discovery that it had for years been supplied with meats altogether unfit for use. A day or two ago the authorities of Albany were informed that the practice prevailed of shipping unhealthy and diseased cattle to that city for consumption by its inhabitants. Some time ago a Commissioner of the New York *World*, detailed for the special purpose of investigating and reporting upon the retail trades of that metropolis, made the astounding revelation that it was almost impossible to purchase any article of food or drink which had not in a greater or less degree undergone deleterious processes of vitiation, his statements being in every instance sustained by the proofs of chemical analysis. It is known that thousands of barrels of white clay are annually shipped from Augusta, Georgia, to the North, to be used in adulteration by confectioners. During the rebellion the shoddyites grew rich over the sufferings of our brave boys, whose bare feet and naked limbs but too well attested the utter heartlessness of the contractors. A month or two ago Germany sardonically informed the United States that its breach of national comity was quite pardonable, for the reason that the clothing and arms furnished to France were worthless and incapable of being used. These may be very shrewd "tricks of trade," but they are very shocking revelations of want of conscience. When it has become necessary that a merchant or a manufacturer should cheat his customers in order to make an "honest living" for himself, perhaps the fewer eloquent vainglorivings indulged in, the better. If civilization means only fraud and dishonesty—if progress is only a synonyme for false weights, debased merchandise and deteriorated manhood, is it not time to stop and think? And another thing. By what process do men who trade and traffic on this low basis of advantage, discern in politics the truth which in business they turn their backs upon? Does not the taint run through all?

CHANGE OF TEXT BOOKS.

Frequent change of school text books has lately been the subject of very warm discussion among school people and people interested in schools in Pittsburgh. The interest of the subject is, however, by no means confined to this section of the country. In fact, throughout the State of Pennsylvania, unless we may except Philadelphia, the subject for many years has been annually, if not oftener so persistently forced upon the attention of teachers and parents as to compel discussion. The matter at last seemed to demand interference on the part of the Legislature, and Mr. PETRIKEN introduced a bill in the State Senate providing that school books shall not be changed more than once in three years. The bill has not yet become law, nor is it likely thus to prosper. Though the evil must be admitted to be great, legislation at Harrisburg does not seem to be the right remedy for it. In the early stages of our common school system, a serious difficulty with which the system had to contend was the want of really good text books. There were few books of the kind in existence, and most of the few were bad. Then the preparation of school books became a business, in which many persons engaged who were quite deficient in the necessary capital of scientific and practical knowledge. Unfortunately a large proportion of the teachers and directors were utterly unqualified to distinguish between a good book and a bad one, and from their incompetence the book-makers and publishers gathered a rich harvest. At present there are probably several tolerably good text-books on each of the subjects taught in the schools, and there is no excuse for using bad ones. Of course publishers, through their agents and in other ways, will press the claims of the works issued by them upon the attention of teachers and directors. But a really suitable text-book having been introduced into a school, it ought not to be displaced on any frivolous grounds. Even the superiority of another book in certain respects is not a sufficient reason for change. The teacher having himself become familiar with the old book, can teach by its aid more effectively than he can teach from a book with which he is not so intimately acquainted. Instead of favoring a substitution of the new book for the old in the hands of his classes, the wise teacher will procure the new book for his own use, and master its improvements for the use of his scholars. That they may benefit by the new book it is not necessary that they shall have it in their hands. In fact, a teacher thoroughly qualified will not make much of the difference between one tolerably satisfactory text-book and another, but rather will have a method of his own, by which all differences are fused and utilized for the benefit of his classes. Indeed, it is much to be feared that the extreme restlessness with which some teachers change one book for another, may result from their lack of familiarity with the method and contents of either.

Of one thing we feel quite sure, which is that when all directors and all teachers shall be as well qualified for their duties as they ought to be, the grievance of frequent change of books, now so oppressive to poor parents and so offensive to many rich ones, will be pretty much unknown.

COLONIAL CONFEDERATION.

A cable dispatch in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday announced that a bill had just been introduced in the House of Lords providing for the confederation of the Leeward Islands. Considerable interest attaches to the subject. Some readers may need to be informed that the name of Leeward Islands is applied to the West India Islands lying north of the fifteenth degree of north latitude. Of these islands the British own several, Dominica, Montserrat Antigua, St. Kitts, &c.

The project of arranging the various English colonies in confederacies was conceived and began to be agitated a good many years ago, as most readers are well aware. First applied to the Anglo-American provinces against strong and even vehement opposition and prophecies of disastrous results, the scheme is now widely regarded as a brilliant success. In the countries directly concerned, a great number of those who looked upon the plan with least favor and most distrust, are completely reconciled to the system by its practical effects, while British statesmen at home see in its future operation and development a source of increased power to the mother island. These views are the proper outcome, or rather they are a part of the modern British colonial policy which has attracted so much attention from foreigners. Taught by unpleasant experience that he could not control his wandering children in the old way, JOHN BULL long ago resolved to change his manners towards them. Like a father who has found that he could not rule his sons by severity, he has resorted to moral suasion. JOHN BULL had been so long accustomed to command respect by harshness, or if we may use the word, by brutality, that for many years he willfully believed in the advantages and success of the method of indulgence which he had adopted in mere despair. Not confiding in the efficacy of the plan, and therefore carrying it out in the most clumsy and absurdly inconsistent way, he has, in a good measure, succeeded beyond his hopes or expectations. And the consequence is that he now cherishes hopes and expectations so extravagant and sublime, that he is very likely to be disappointed. Reduced to a subordinate place as a European power, by the advance of other nations, England hopes to regain vastly more than her old supremacy and prestige by becoming the center of a mighty confederation of States originally colonies of her own. Having secured their affectionate regard and reverence while in a condition of pupilage and control, it is expected that they will never cease to render her whatever support and assistance she may require. According to Mr. DISRAELI and others, England has only to conduct herself with the dignified propriety appropriate to the proud name and character of a mother of nations, to deserve and receive for centuries yet to come the loyalty in peace and the aid in war, of the multitude of distinct federations attached to her by the bonds of lineage and kindness. She may remain, comparatively weak in herself and may cease to grow richer, but her children will grow ever more powerful and more wealthy, while as sources of glory and for purposes of defense, their power and riches will be hers.

The bill referred to above as introduced to the House of Lords on Tuesday was, no doubt, the bill which Mr. GLADSTONE offered in the House of Commons a short time ago. It is only one of a series of bills necessary to effect the mighty defensive and offensive union of which we have been speaking. In an article published in one of the Reviews lately, an able writer said that the countries forming this new political combination of the future might be divided into five groups. The first group might embrace Great Britain and Ireland; the second Canada; the third Australia; the fourth the West India Islands, and the fifth might comprise the British colonies in Africa. Mr. GLADSTONE'S bill, providing for the confederation of the Leeward Islands, probably on the model of the Canadian confederation, certainly seems to indicate a serious purpose to complete the scheme. The five separate combinations having been formed, a confederation offensive and defensive, comprehending them all, would be easily brought about—a natural and complete consummation of the plan for making England grander and more powerful than ever.

HOFFMAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

Among the bills passed by the New York Legislature toward the close of the session was the Code Amendment bill. Had its title properly indicated its character it would have been called an act to destroy the freedom of the press. Among other provisions it repeals all the existing statutes relating to contempt of Court, restoring the common law and placing the offenders wholly at the mercy of the judge. For instance, if the independent press of New York should deem it necessary to criticise, in the interest of the public good, the acts, say of Judge CARDOZO and Judge BARNARD, those dignitaries would have the power (it is pretty certain they already have the inclination) to inflict such punishment upon the editors, whether fine, imprisonment, or both, as they might choose. Still another provision of the bill reinvests Erie with all its old ascendency of fraud and mischief, by conferring upon the Supreme Court—composed of subsidized judges—authority to bring before it any and all suits pending in the Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas. This shameless bill, which contains other provisions equally iniquitous with these, was passed *without being read*. A number of members of the Assembly who were not once absent from the floor during the last ten days of the session, have informed the editor of the New York *Sun* that they never heard of the bill until they saw it mentioned in the newspapers after adjournment, that it was never read through to the House by the clerk, and that it could not have been read by any members except those who secured its passage, for the sufficient reason that it was never printed or placed upon the files.

This bill is now in the hands of the Governor, awaiting his signature. It was passed by Tammany, directly after TWEED had purchased WIMANS. The Ring is now growing impatient with the Governor for his delay in signing it. This he hesitates to do, and this, for his own good name, we trust he will never do. He knows it to be iniquitous in its provisions, and that it was passed by means of paltry and disgraceful legislative trickery. He has now the most splendid opportunity ever offered him of proving himself to be an honest Governor and an incorruptible man. If HENRY CLAY thought it better to be right than to be President, surely JOHN T. HOFFMAN can afford to forego Tammany for the sake of justice. His refusal to make himself a party to the rascality of his Lieutenant-Governor, in the matter which we yesterday mentioned, has elevated him in the esteem of all good men; let him increase it by the repudiation, reinforced by a vigorous denunciatory letter, of this most unjust and harmful measure. What if he loses the support of TWEED? He gains the approbation of his own conscience. What if he misses the Tammany nomination? He finds a noble character instead.

"True self-approving hour whole worlds outweighs
Of stupid starers and of loud huzzas;
And more true joy Marcellus exiled feels,
Than Cæsar with the Senate at his heels."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A writer in a Texas paper relates that a party of miners in the mountains of El Dorado, prospecting in an isolated place where they were without fresh meats and vegetables, were afflicted with scurvy. Six of the worst cases were planted in the earth up to their necks, and left alone over night with a chew of tobacco apiece. The result of this experiment on each case might have been happy, but for the fact that in the night coyotes came along and ate off all the six heads.

It is rumored that the English Government will propose as their remedy for Ribbonism, in Ireland, that in cases of offenses committed by members of the Ribbon Society, the prisoners shall be tried by three judges, without a jury.

The German butchers of Philadelphia and vicinity intend making a great display in the peace procession on the 16th. It is expected that the number in line, all to be mounted, will reach one thousand, and they will all be dressed in white shirts, with sashes, rosettes and ribbons. Accompanying them will be nineteen wagons, in which will be displayed oxen, calves, sheep and pigs. In one of the wagons the process of sausage-making will be shown, and the sausages, when manufactured, will be distributed along the route of the parade.

From the rural districts come very bad reports of the fruit crop, the apple-trees—those birds are a curse to the country in freeing trees from larvæ that produce the loglaome measuring worms. In the country they forsake the larvæ for growing grain and are so voracious as to seriously injure growing fields of young corn. A war of extermination is being waged against them in some places. This will probably send the little feathered pests of the farms to where they are of benefit, the city.

Jupiter and Venus, the brightest two of all the planetary bodies are now engaged in a joint evening tour, and exhibit themselves nearly together every fine evening, a few degrees south of the constellation Orion. About four o'clock to-morrow (Friday) morning will be the time of the apparent nearest approach. The two will then be only one degree fifty-eight minutes north of Jupiter, or about three and a half times the greatest apparent breadth of the sun. After that time the distance between them will increase rapidly.

Books and eyes have now only a small and slowly sale. The introduction of buttons for dress fastenings has changed the popular demand. There are seven factories in Massachusetts where hooks and eyes can be made, and an invested capital in this business of $200,000 lies idle, awaiting the freaks of fashion.

Bowdoin College, although younger by nearly two hundred years than Harvard, boasts of as many illustrious sons as any similar institution of the country. She has graduated one President of the United States, Franklin Pierce (in 1824); two Cabinet officers, John Appleton and Wm. P. Fessenden; two foreign ministers; seven United States Senators; twenty members of Congress; eleven Governors of States; seven Presidents of Colleges and forty Professors. Besides these, for soldiers, she has four Major and six Brigadier Generals. Her greatest poet is Henry W. Longfellow; her finest prose writer was Nathaniel Hawthorne, and her most famous historian is J. S. C. Abbott—all whom were in the class of 1825.

A strange occurrence is reported to have taken place at Duluth, which promises to have an important effect upon the future commercial prosperity of the head of Lake Superior. A ship canal was nearly completed through Minnesota Point when an injunction was granted at the suit of the State of Wisconsin against its further prosecution. The ground of the injunction was the allegation that the opening of a new channel between the bar and the open waters of Lake Superior would arrest the current in the old channel, and cause it to fill up. We are now informed on highly credible authority that before the injunction could be served the pent-up waters of the bay broke through the nearly completed canal, and that the channel thus formed has become so much deepened as to permit the passage of a steamer. Should this channel remain Superior City will soon become worthless as a harbor.

The San Francisco papers are discussing the Fair-Crittenden murder trial in a financial point of view. The jury was impaneled twenty-eight days, and the whole cost of the trial, including jurors' board bills, officers' salaries, pay of policemen, etc., foots up $8,500. Mrs. Fair's bill is said to amount to $15,000 inclusive of $2,000 for her senior counsel. Finally, one of the daily papers sums up its expenses for publishing the proceedings, which occupied 112 columns small type, at $1,400. Expensive as it was, it will be considered that the trial was worth all that if the righteous verdict of the jury shall be carried out and not set aside or dissipated for some legal quibble.

The Last Man Brotherhood of Philadelphia consists of thirty-three members, all printers save one, and was organized on the 10th of February, 1856. The members pay ten cents yearly towards a fund to enable the last living man to enjoy his lonely supper. The association holds its anniversary on the second Saturday of February. The last survivor will receive the photographs of the entire group superbly framed, a bottle of wine, and the fund raised for his especial benefit. Since the organization, out of the sixteen original members ten have died, the white hot two have departed from the seventeen oldest, thus somewhat reversing the old adage, "The old must die, the young may die."

A MERCER COUNTY Democratic journal, which is only kept from becoming malignant by being hopelessly idiotic, declares that "the loyal city of Pittsburgh can furnish a larger list of murders and outrages than any similar population in Dixie," basing its assertion on the statistics of the police.

"A few days since a portion of the citizens of that place expelled from their neighborhood an obnoxious character, and regaled a lavadside of brick-bats and rotten eggs against him."

Well, it is the first time we have heard of it. When was the editor down there, we'd like to know? Can it be possible? The people of Pittsburgh are utterly opposed to mob law, even under the most grievous provocations, and we feel certain that the next time he comes they will restrain their indignation within bounds, and simply hand him over to municipal guardianship—his offensiveness being forgotten in pity for his infirmity.

A NEW and important question has arisen in the United States District Court in bankruptcy in New York. It has been found in a majority of instances no account has been rendered of the sums paid by bankrupts to their lawyers; and as all the assets of a bankrupt belong to his creditors, it is claimed that a bankrupt has no right to fee counsel with any of the proceeds of his estate, and that counsel in receiving such fees involuntarily take the place of debtors, and may be sued. The Court, it is said, will make an order on the subject.

The cotton crop now arriving at the cotton ports of the South promises to be the largest since the famous one of 1859-60. The Savannah *Republican*, basing its estimate upon the number of bales already received, says that the crop will reach from 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 bales. By reason of its increased railroad facilities, Savannah has had, and will have, the bulk of the principal cotton ports of the South. This large cotton crop establishes the fact that the freedmen is willing to work, and that the land can be divided among a large number, to more carefully cultivated.

It is openly charged in Paris that CLUSERET, the adventurer who has set himself up as the Dictator of the Commune, has been paid by Louis Napoleon to foment and perpetuate civil war, that the people may become so weary and disgusted with their country's troubles as to be willing to welcome back even the ex-Emperor, for the sake of order and peace.

The Franklin *Citizen* says: On Wednesday of last week the venerable Judge WM. Connelly, of this city, now in his ninety-fourth year, had the pleasure of holding in his arms his great-great-great-grandchild, an infant son of Alex. McClelland, of Philadelphia, who with his family are visiting relatives and friends in this city. The scene was very affecting, and Judge Connelly seemed exceedingly happy in having the pleasure of caressing his little namesake.

PERSONAL.

General Steinmetz, the old hero whose impetuous valor accomplished so much for the German army upon the bloody field of Gravelotte, has been created a Field Marshal, notwithstanding the fact that he was relieved of his command for "too much fighting" on that eventful day. Having "disciplined" him for the technical act of transcending his orders, the Emperor now pays this deserved compliment to his chivalrous daring and courage. It is in such a school that true soldiers are made.

The New York *Leader* has kept a record for two years, and says if Patti has received all the presents in that time which have been reported, she has no less than 48 diamond tiaras, 2 chateaux in France, 193 diamond sets, 422 purses, 25 pearl necklaces, 83 single jewels, 65 horses and carriages, 18 pearl sets, 23 silver bequet-holders, and other small articles of value that would make up a full ton.

A curious fact, which throws a great deal of light on the character of Louis Napoleon, is that he never opened the highly important reports which his confidential military agent at Berlin, Col. Stoffel, sent him from 1866 till 1869, and in which that keen-sighted officer foretold all the calamities which befell the Imperial armies in the year 1870. These reports were found in the private cabinet of the Emperor at the Tuileries with the seals unbroken.

Baron Gerolt has taken passage on the steamer of the 25th inst. He is in receipt of letters from all parts of the country from distinguished gentlemen expressive of their regret on his leaving the country, and of their hopes for a safe voyage and continued good health.

The Rev. W. W. King, recently of Zanesville, O., has gone to Chicago for the purpose of establishing there a Free Church organization similar to that of the Rev Robert Collyer. Mr. King has been warmly received in that city, where twelve years ago he was pastor of St. Paul's (Universalist) Church.

The story comes from Calcutta that Brigham Young was once, in Auburn, Governor Seward's neighbor. A conversation that passed between the two gentlemen, while Mr. Seward was in Utah, is related: "Don't you remember," Brigham is made to say, "the man that laid and arranged you garden? I am that man. Don't you remember the man who built your house? I am that merchant. I am now one of the richest men in America; have built this great city, and have more than 100,000 followers, disciples of the Church of God of the Latter Day Saints, settled far and wide of this, turning the wilderness of Utah into a garden, up and down here, for two hundred miles." What a pity it is that we had to go all the way to Calcutta for this news.

THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

As the occupation and pleasures of childhood produce a powerful impression upon the memory, it is probable that almost every reader who has passed his infantile days in an English nursery, appreciates the delight with which he repeated the puerile jingling legend, "The House that Jack Built." Very few, however, are at all aware of the original form of its composition, or the particular subject that it was designed to illustrate. A fewer still would suspect that it is only an accommodated and altered form of an ancient parabolical hymn, sung by the Jews at the Feast of the Passover, and commemorative of the principal events in the history of that people. Yet such is actually the fact. The following is a literal translation of the original from the Chaldee language:

1. A kid, a kid my father bought,
For two pieces of money. A kid, a kid.

2. Then came the cat, and ate the kid,
That my father bought
For two pieces of money. A kid, a kid.

3. Then came the dog, and bit the cat,
That ate the kid,
That my father bought
For two pieces of money. A kid, a kid.

4. Then came the staff, and beat the dog,
That bit the cat,
That ate the kid,
That my father bought
For two pieces of money. A kid, a kid.

5. Then came the fire, and burned the staff,
That beat the dog,
That bit the cat,
That ate the kid,
That my father bought
For two pieces of money. A kid, a kid.

6. Then came the water, and quenched the fire,
That burned the staff,
That beat the dog,
That bit the cat,
That ate the kid,
That my father bought
For two pieces of money. A kid, a kid.

7. Then came the butcher, and slew the ox,
That drank the water,
That quenched the fire,
That burned the staff,
That beat the dog,
That bit the cat,
That ate the kid,
That my father bought
For two pieces of money. A kid, a kid.

8. Then came the angel of death,
And killed the butcher,
That slew the ox,
That drank the water,
That quenched the fire,
That burned the staff,
That beat the dog,
That bit the cat,
That ate the kid,
That my father bought
For two pieces of money. A kid, a kid.

9. Then came the Holy One, blessed be He
And killed the angel of death,
That killed the butcher,
That slew the ox,
That drank the water,
That quenched the fire,
That burned the staff,
That beat the dog,
That bit the cat,
That ate the kid,
That my father bought
For two pieces of money. A kid, a kid.

The following is the interpretation as given by P. N. Lebrecht, Leipsic, 1731. The hymn itself is found in Seyfer Aagudah, vol. 22:

1. The kid is a symbol of the pure animals, denotes the Hebrews. The father to whom it is presented is the Holy One, who is represented as performing this relation to the Hebrew nation. The pieces of money signify Moses and Aaron, through whose agency the Israelites were brought out of Egypt.

2. The cat denotes the Assyrians, by whom the ten tribes were carried into captivity.

3. The dog is symbolical of the Babylonians.

4. The staff signified the Persians.

5. The fire indicates the Grecian Empire, under Alexander the Great.

6. The water is a symbol of the Saracens, who subdued Palestine and brought it under the Caliphate.

7. The ox signifies that which had the ox-headed Crusaders, to whom the Holy Land was wrested out of the hands of the Saracens.

8. The angel of death signifies the Turkish power, by which the land of Palestine was taken from the Christians, to whom it is still subject.

9. The commencement of the tenth stanza is supposed to allude to the universal overthrow which the Turks, immediately after whose overthrow the Jews are to be restored to their own land, and look for the government of their long-expected Messiah.

Tropical California.

[From the Southern Cultivator.]

The southern portion of the State of California is suffering intensely from the severe drouth, which has already lasted two years. In Santa Barbara county there has been but one inch of rain during 1870, in Los Angeles four inches fell during 1870, this season three and one-half inches. The hills and plains are brown and bare of any verdure; cattle are dying and the sheep being driven off to find food on the eastern slope of the mountains. Business is stagnant, money scarce, and landed estates much reduced in value. Ranches that are provided with irrigation are the only fruitful spots. Oranges, lemons and limes are very abundant, and afford a large income to the owners, and an increasing demand has sprung up from San Francisco. The vineyards suffer less from dry weather than other products, and yield well in an average one. The cultivation of the Mission grape has been quite successful, and the San Francisco market is well supplied from the lower counties. Los Angeles is situated twenty-two miles from San Pedro bay, the sea port, and reached by rail, and up to this year has enjoyed a rapid growth. Fine blocks of brick buildings have been put up, and the population had reached 12,000. The American element is fast supplanting the Indolent Mexican and Spanish. The population in 8,000, but the want of rain the last two years will be a sad drawback upon general prosperity. The weather has been unusually severe this winter, and the mountains, eight thousand feet high, and some twelve miles distant, are covered with snow, while the orange trees at their base are loaded with the golden fruit, and fragrant with their blossoms, a strange and novel sight. Wilson's ranch, ten miles from Los Angeles, has forty-six acres of Lemon grove, and in the whole orchard this year will reach upward of one hundred thousand dollars. Another orchard of one eight years old, of an average tree twelve years old will produce 1,500 oranges in a season, and one sixteen years old 2,000. There are orange groves at the San Gabriel Mission, five miles distant, that are over ninety years of age, bearing immense crops. The wool crop in this section of the State is very large this year, and commands high prices. It is not unusual to find rancheros owning from ten to twenty thousand sheep, producing 3 to 4 pounds each. California is destined to be the first wool growing State in the Union. The natural increase is over eighty per cent.

Persecuted Organs.

The human stomach has been a shamefully persecuted organ. Ever since the days of Eve, in direct disobedience of duty it was punished with huge doses of the most disgusting and nauseous drugs. In vain it rejected them, and literally returned them upon the hands of those who administered them. They were forced upon it again and again, until its solvent power was thoroughly drenched out of it.

The world is wiser now than it was in that drastic era, when furious purgation and mercurial salivation were what Artemus Ward would have called the "main bolt" of the faculty, in cases of dyspepsia and liver complaint.

The great modern remedy for indigestion and biliousness is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a preparation which has the merit of combining a palatable flavor with such tonic, aperient and anti-bilious properties, as to correct the disorders of the digestive organs.

It has been discovered at last, that sick people are not like the fabled Titans, who found prostration so refreshing that when knocked down they rose from the earth twice as vigorous as before. When an invalid is prostrated by powerful depleting drugs, he is apt to stay prostrated; and the debilitated being aware of the fact, prefer the *building up* to the *bombing down* system of treatment.

Hostetter's Bitters meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which we have just portrayed. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and re-vitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

In this country where the enfeebling temperature renders the human organization particularly susceptible to unwholesome atmospheric influences, the Bitters should be taken as a protection against epidemic disease.

Flowering Plants.

We invite attention to our Splendid Stock of

ROSES, GERANIUMS,
VERBENAS, HELIOTROPES,
PETUMAS, FUCHIAS,
DAHLIAS,
PELARGONIUMS, Etc.,

Undoubtedly the Largest and Best in this Market, which are offering at VERY LOWEST RATES.
Also, a Splendid Stock of VEGETABLE PLANTS, AT MARKET RATES.
PITTSBURGH.

We are giving a very Liberal Discount to the Trade and Heavy Buyers.

R. CUMMING & CO
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KNOX.)
OFFICE—137 LIBERTY STREET.

FOR RHEUMATISM,
USE
HODGSON'S EMBROCATION.
TTh&s

CAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their
Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.
Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other House West of the Mountains, now offering at
Eastern Manufacturers' Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Special attention given to
Gas Fitting and Plumbing
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
EDWARD BOURNE,
PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF
Patent Low Pressure Self-Regulating
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS
Having purchased the entire interest of Edward Bourne & Bro., 45 MARKET STREET, I will continue to do all kinds of
Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting,
UPON THE MOST IMPROVED PRINCIPLES.
EDWARD BOURNE,
45 MARKET STREET.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE—
The Firm of EINSTEIN, CONNOLLY & CO., being dissolved by limitation, and retiring of JOS. EINSTEIN 1st inst., the undersigned will continue the business under same style, and at 271 Liberty street.
C. C. CONNOLLY,
LEOPOLD EINSTEIN.
Pittsburgh, May 1, 1871.

JEWELRY.

JUST RECEIVED
THE
Latest New York Sensation,
AT THE
One Dollar Store,
26 Fifth Avenue.
THE ABYSSINIAN GOLD
Jewelry,
The only rival of Gold possessing all its properties, and so exquisite that it is wrought in all the delicate and elaborate designs of the most costly Filigree.
Sets of JEWELRY, CHAINS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS, BRACELETS of the Richest and Choicest Patterns, to be had only at the
One Dollar Store, 26 Fifth Avenue.
Among other Goods lately received, we have a variety of real WHITE JET JEWELRY, CUTLERY of every description, Boys' Shoes, Gent's Linen Shirts, Ladies' Underwear, Satchels, Shields, Gold Fishes in Globes, Bottle Castors, Table Covers, &c., &c.
One Dollar Store, 26 Fifth Ave.
TTh&s

BUY YOURSELF
A Reliable Watch,
AT
W. W. WATTLES',
No. 26 Fifth Avenue.
You will find a large assortment, both of American and Foreign Watches, at the Lowest Prices, and every Watch warranted. Please call.

ORR'S
Jewelry Store,
114 FEDERAL STREET,
Corner of Park Way, Allegheny City.
EVERYTHING IN THAT LINE.
NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES.
AMERICAN
WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN WATCH CO.,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
OF ALL GRADES,
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.
This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting the Fusdaham) in superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by
Meyran & Siedle,
SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

TTh&s
J. C. KISER THOMAS SCANDRETT
Kiser & Scandrett
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Old Rye Whisky,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES, GINS, BRANDIES, TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
No. 166 Wood Street, corner Sixth Ave., PITTSBURGH, PA.

SUNNY SIDE
FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO,
The Best Fine Cut in the market, manufactured by TIDOS, HOYT & CO., New York. For sale by
WEYMAN & BRO.,
PITTSBURGH.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE
Hodgson's Embrocation
FOR RHEUMATISM.
TTh&s
P. S. VANFOSSAN HAS REMOVED TO
No. 329 LIBERTY STREET,
And has associated with him Mr. E. L. STROHN, under the firm name of
VANFOSSAN & STROHN,
Who will continue the Commission Business at last named place

The TRUTH should tell, and everybody should tell the TRUTH.
The PRICE will tell, and everybody should tell our PRICE.
Fair dealing is sure to build up a LARGE BUSINESS, and it DOES.
One Price. The TRUTH and FAIR DEALING for the BEST MADE and MOST STYLISH CLOTHING ever offered in this city.
CLOTHIER for MEN and BOYS, No. 42 Sixth Street.
P. C. O. I.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM, at Birmingham, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, April 29, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$273,444 25
Overdrafts	100 69
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	100,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	39,302 26
Banking House	30,731 43
Current Expenses	174 25
Taxes Paid	774 02
Cash Items	1,740 44
Bills of other National Banks	2,100 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	1,408 07
Specie, viz: Coin	99 05
Legal Tender Notes	24,600 00
	$573,131 47

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	43,070 79
Discount and Interest	7,562 59
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	87,850 00
Dividends Unpaid	180 00
Individual Deposits	232,165 09
	$573,131 47

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }
I, JOHN P. REECH, Cashier of the First National Bank of Birmingham, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN P. REECH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of May, 1871.
JOHN C. STEVENSON, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
B. A. WOLF,
JAMES FAWCETT, } Directors.
FRED. L. HEMSEN,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, at close of business, April 29, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$ 939,243 92
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		389,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		6,100 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$107,721 75	
Due from other National Banks	21,308 82	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	2,561 12	131,591 69
Cash items	$ 2,306 28	
Exchanges for Clearing House	52,562 95	
Bills of other National Banks	11,870 00	
Fractional Currency	2,049 63	
Gold Coin	7,068 80	
Legal Tender Notes	177,960 00	
		253,851 75
		$1,719,787 36

LIABILITIES.

|

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

79 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are the first lien on the Road, taking precedence of 7 per cent. bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 10, 1871.

During last week all the Government 4 per cent. bonds touched par in gold. If they are maintained at this, it must soon become the turning point in a new policy in the method of applying the surplus funds of the Treasury to the payment of the debt. The secretary of the Treasury could find no warrant, either in law or economy, for buying bonds at anything above par in gold. Buying them even at par can only be called redeeming them at par in gold, and, as the Secretary cannot follow the market above par in his purchases, the influence of the Treasury to appreciate the price of bonds ceases at par. If the market price was even one-eighth of a cent above par, the Treasury could not buy. Such of the 5-20s, however, on which the five-year option had matured, may be called in for redemption at par, designating the bonds in the rotation of their numbers as in the case of the present redemption of 5 per cents. This might soon be the method of the Treasury, and, when once adopted, will have a tendency to prevent the rise of any of the 5-20s to any considerable premium over par.

—The New York *Post* says: Government bonds are strong and a fraction higher, in sympathy with gold. The rumors which have been afloat for some time past in Wall street, in regard to a change in the office of Secretary of the Treasury, are taking more positive form, and it is now asserted that Mr. Boutwell will retire within two weeks. We merely mention these reports without fully crediting them. There is also some talk in regard to a change in the monthly purchase of bonds, and it is stated to be the effect that the same will be transferred to an American house.

—Quite a fever has recently broken out in the Boston stock market in copper stocks, and shares in the Lake Superior mines, many of which, having been lifeless for several years, are, one after another, coming into life. We do not like the symptoms of the pulse; but the speculation seems quite fevish for the quiet atmosphere of Boston. The different, Pemberton, Dana, and other companies, with shares selling at from two to three dollars, are apparently attracting quite much attention. Over in New York Central, Lake Shore, and other stocks of Wall street, there is little or no change.

—The New York *Herald*, speaking of Tuesday's market, says: The stock market opened very dull, and upon some offers to realize it declined quite a fraction from the prices. The clique here entered the market and greatly revived the courage of the street by some liberal orders to purchase. Later in the day one of the leading "bull" operators was reported from Albany, Cleveland, and, his purpose being regarded as meaning business on the "bull" side, the improvement in prices was sustained, and the closing report gives generally the highest prices of the day. A sanction to the declaration of a stock dividend of 50 per cent. by the Cleveland and Pittsburg was circulated to-day and has been signed by the holders of about 20,000 shares of the stock up to nightfall. The price of the stock has advanced 10, and Erie was in less demand on the intimation that the 30,000 shares wanted for the Cleveland and Pittsburg had been more than obtained in the recent rise.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 60 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 10, 1871.	10:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & N.	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Pittsburg	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Harlem	134	134	134	134	134	134
Erie	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Fort Wayne	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illinois Central	132	132	132	132	132	132
Cleve. & Pitts.	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Chicago	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Alton	30	30	30	30	30	30
Pref. do.	70	70	70	70	70	70
Chi. & Alton	90	90	90	90	90	90
Pref. do.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Terre Haute	15	15	15	15	15	15
Pref. do.	40	40	40	40	40	40
U. S. 6s, 1881	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
U. S. 10-40s	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
Gold	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	69½
Philadelphia and Erie	30
Lehigh Navigation	69½
Catawissa preferred	47½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	61
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	20½
Cameron and Amboy Railroad	134
Schuylkill Navigation	14
Reading	54

—Messrs. W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 60 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange. He buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in amounts to suit and on collateral or will be informed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The weather is all that could be desired, and judging from the number of strange faces to be met with upon the streets, residents of the rural districts are taking advantage of the season for a visit to the "Smoky City" in order to see for themselves whether they can really buy goods as cheap here as in the East. And the best evidence that they are satisfied with the situation, is the fact that any number of boxes, barrels, &c., may be seen on streets and sidewalks, marked ——. The market shows little change to-day, all the leading articles being held firmly at quotations. The stocks are fairly equal to any demand that may be made, and are daily being increased.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,467	2,739	7,206
Apples, bbls	259	196	455
Potatoes, bu	1,030	405	1,435
Corn, sacks	1,969	1,805	3,774
Wheat, bu	5,040	2,725	7,765
Barley, sacks	2,504	470	2,974
Rye, sacks	1,201	640	1,841
Oats, sacks	8,000	5,959	13,959
Butter, packages	359	232	591
Bacon, pieces		607	607
Bacon, hams	564	285	849
Dried beef tongues	12	9	21

The following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise specified:

APPLES.—We quote choice at $3 50; common $4 50 @ 5 00. The supply is light.

APPLE BASKETS.—Market tickets 9 dozen $2 50; kegs and Extra Double 9 gal.

ASHES.—Sales Soda Ash, refined, $5 50 cash; at 3½ cash; common $4 @ 4½ cash, as to quality. Pearl Ashes—Sales 2 bbls at 7½.

BUTTER.—Receipts in excess of the demand; prices (10@20c. Sales of 2 bbls at 20c.

BROOM CORN.—There is an active demand; sales red side; green Side; hurl Side @ 9 @.

BEANS.—We report the market quiet, with regular sales of small navy at $1 50@2 @ bush.

BROOMS.—The market is very active, but a shade lower. We quote at 2½@3c @ ½.

BAKING POWDERS.—Rumford's, 4 cans, 9 doz, $3 75; 8 cans, 9 @ 1-2 cans, $2; 5-8 cans, $1.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet, firm and unchanged, with a fair trade reported. We quote as follows: Bulk hog round shoulders, 9c; Sugar Cured do 9½@10c; Canvassed do 10@10½c; Sugar Cured Hams 12@13c; Canvassed do, 13@14c; Dried Beef 12@13½c; Lard, prime kettle rendered in tierces, 9½@9¾c; packages 10c; Country Lard Kettle, Mess Pork $20 50.

COUNTRY BACON AND LARD.—The amount of country meats coming now in large and we have a good demand very dull. Butlers are anxious to realize, but purchasers seem shy and will not take hold of them only at low figures. We hear of sales of these cuts of meats as low as 6@6½c for shoulders, 7½@8c for sides, and 8@8½c for hams, all @ ½.

There is also a large supply of country lard held by leading houses, which is dull sale, and cannot be quoted at anything above 9@9½c @ ½.

CONGRESS GUM LYE.—Demand fair, with sales at $2 50@2 60 for Pennsylvania, and $2 50 for Philadelphia.

COAL MEAL.—Market dull and nominal; we quote $2 25 @ ton @ Sunday delivered.

CANDLES.—Moulds 12c; Star, full weight, 10c; short weight 10c @ @ston.

SODA.—The shipments of warm weather has its effect upon the volume of coal consumed, though as yet it does not affect prices. We quote authorities, per load, at $3@3 50 @ ½.

CHEESE.—The market is not well supplied; we quote at 9@10c @ ½.

CANNED GOODS.—There is a fair demand at steady to shaded quotations.

CROWN, Louisville Hydraulic @ quart 2½ @ bbl, Beeson's Pioneer Hydraulic, @ quart 3 @ bbl.

Rosendale keeps large and well assorted and unchanged, at $4@5 @ bbl.

PLASTER.—The latest shipments of prices is upward. We are reported sales of two grades, No. 1, from vessel at $4 @ ton; stone on @ ½.

FLOUR.—We have no changes to note in the market. Mills and stores are well supplied and hold their quotations. We quote as follows: Pan Handle ——; Southern ——; Superfine $7 @ ½; Extra $8 @ ½; Family $9 @ ½; Fancy $10 @ ½; Choice Minnesota $11 @ ½. The general report sales of store and western brands. Choice spring wheat, $11 @ ½; Choice White wheat, $12 @ ½; Choice Minnesota, $7 @ ½; choice Minnesota, $7 @ ½; choice Minnesota, $7 @ ½;

THE VERY LATEST.

THE TREATY.

Amendments to be Proposed.

Mr. Sumner Points Out Its Defects—Provisions in which the West is Interested.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1871.

Mr. Sumner's Objections to the Treaty.

Mr. Sumner, in his remarks in the Executive session to-day, did not oppose the general features of the treaty, but intimated that he should propose to amend it in several minor features. He instanced the case of the treaty of Ghent in 1794, which was one of reconciliation and amity, and covered more points than the present one, yet the Senate amended it, and only by consenting to amendments was its ratification assured. He expressed regrets that our Commissioners had not insisted upon a list of the British claimants. He pointed out several particulars in which he regarded the machinery of the proposed arbitrations cumbersome. One of the most difficult things the late High Commissioners found to agree upon was a board of arbitration for the Alabama claims. The American Commissioners insisted that the Emperor of Russia should appoint one of the board, which is to consist of five. The English Commissioners strenuously objected to this, but finally acquiesced. Upon renouncement from the home government, a reconsideration of the board was had, and the King of Italy substituted for the Emperor of Russia.

The portion of the Washington treaty most closely connected with western interests is that relating to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and transit of goods and products across the Canadian territory. In a dispatch sent hence by Mr. Fish a few days since, the particulars of which have not been yet given. It appears from the details of the treaty that the free navigation of all waters bordering on the Government boundaries is expressly granted to the citizens of both nations. The canals being to a large extent private property are left to future action of the Governments of interested. Provision is made, however, that Canada, England and America shall all engage in future to use their utmost influence to urge upon all parties concerned the propriety of granting free and equal facilities in this respect. With respect to the free transit of goods, the stipulations are that all the productions of Canada and the United States shall be transported upon equal terms at all points of the territories in question. The effect of this is that shipments can be made from Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati, over any Canadian road, of domestic products, without being subject to extra charge, whether bulk is broken or not. The treaty also provides for a bonded transit from Eastern cities to the West over the same roads in also subject to the same regulations as that the Canadians are to levy no export duty on products shipped to any point in the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

The Territorial Legislature for Columbia will meet for the first time next Monday. It is said that Fred. Douglass, who has been nominated and confirmed as a member of the Upper Branch, is not eligible, as he is a citizen of New York, and did not register or vote here.

TREATY SIGNED.

The President this morning signed the treaty of friendship, commerce, &c., just negotiated between the United States and Salvador.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

An Enthusiastic Description of a Game at Base Ball—The Kekiongas Beat the Etnas of Chicago.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 10, 1871.

Again victory perches upon the banners of the Kekiongas, and although won by a great score, it was evident to the spectators that they could have made more runs had they desired; but having something their own way, were disposed to be lenient toward their visitors, the Etnas. The opponents of the Kekiongas today are conceded to be the best amateurs in the west, if not in the United States. Indeed, the recent terrible discomfiture of Cleveland's crack professionals would place them in the front ranks of leading professional clubs of the country, and that they landed here to-day, now, with full confidence of presenting the Fort Wayne Kiongas with a like Waterloo defeat, was plainly discernable in their every movement, even as they stepped from the cars, but there is "many a slip between the cup and lip," and as the great champion of Chicago they realize the truthfulness of the adage in the defeat of their pets, sent here as leaders for the White Stockings of the Garden City. Not that our citizens did not indorse the determination of their club to place the Etnas, since their treatment at the hands of the latter club in Chicago last season was so ungentlemanly, not to say cowardly; but the Kekiongas desired to show conclusively to "Hoosiers" that if they were "Hoosiers," they were also gentlemen, and could beat visiting clubs as such.

After the usual ceremony of choosing sides, an umpire, the Etna were allowed the privilege of selecting their choice, and they chose the field. Chicago, they claimed, was their home, and Chicago losing were sent to the bat, and the vibration of willow began in earnest, the first run of the game in the first inning was quickly closed by the Etnas scoring a "goose egg," the Kekiongas following with one tally. Chicago on the second inning made one run, while Fort Wayne piled up five. On third the Etnas failed to score, while Fort Wayne did by scoring three, Fort Wayne increasing theirs by seven. In fourth innings Chicago retired, as that while going to church Sunday evening Rice seized her on the street, gagged her and forced her into a carriage. Both she and Rice, as part of the secret known to her, where she was thrust into a cellar without water or food, remaining for 24 hours, when her clothing off, gave her an old calico dress to put on, took four rings from her fingers, cutting one off with a knife, and then gave her a piece of bread and a jug of water. Next day Rice returned with more bread and water, Sarah carried her, and yesterday repeated the visit. Last night he blindfolded her, drove her round in the city in a carriage, and left her out at the corner Eighth and Washington streets. The reason given for the girl by Rice was that her father was dead, her mother had threatened to shoot him, and he would have something to shoot him for. Mrs. Fisher has made a affidavit to the above, and is well known Elkhart since she was a girl: that she had repeatedly taken him to her house when sick and destitute, and regarded him as a friend. Rice was also married to Fisher's daughter when fourteen years old, but subsequently obtained a divorce from her, and now she has threatened to shoot him, and would certainly do it now if the law did not punish him. A warrant was issued.

The case of St. Clement's Church came up yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia, upon application for an injunction restraining the Bishop from interfering, removing the rector, and was postponed until the 26th.

Governor Claflin has appointed Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Stevens, of Cambridge, notices of the peace for Suffolk county. Both appointments await confirmation by the Executive Council.

At the convention of Episcopal Bishops in Philadelphia, the annual report was read. It states that the division of the diocese will be completed before the meeting of the next general convention. The committee adopted a resolution of confidence on the decease of Judge Conyngham.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1871.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The weather remains unchanged, with a high barometer and brisk westerly winds on the Pacific coast. The high barometer which prevailed on Tuesday in the northwest has spread southeast into Pennsylvania and Kentucky. The severe storm which prevailed in Tennessee is now in southern Alabama. The barometer remains stationary over the eastern and lower Lakes. The temperature has risen on the Atlantic coast, and fallen in the Gulf states, while from the Northeast and Northwest have prevailed cool winds. The temperature has risen on the northerly winds have been reported in the Lower Mississippi Valley and Gulf. The rain of Tuesday night, and the severe storm of Wednesday morning, have abated and confined to a few points in Tennessee and the Gulf States.

PROBABILITIES.

Partially cloudy and clear weather is probable for the lakes and gulf on Thursday, and closely, followed by clearing up weather, on the South Atlantic. No material change is apprehended for the Middle and Eastern States.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1871.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SHERIDAN AND MRS. LINCOLN.

Gen. Sheridan and Mrs. Lincoln and Tad arrived in the steamship Russia from Liverpool. Collector Murphy, Postmaster Jones and others went down the bay in a revenue cutter, and gave the General an enthusiastic reception. Gen. Sheridan will leave for Washington to-morrow, to be present at the reunion of the Army of the Potomac.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—River thirty-three feet, with sixty-nine feet in the canal. Weather cloudy and cool. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; Gen. B. Church, New Orleans; Sam. J. Hale, Memphis.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 10.—The river has risen ten inches the past six hours, with nine feet in the chute, eleven feet one inch in the canal, eight feet one inch on the falls. Departed—Arkansas Belle, fifteen inches under the bridge. It is conceded to be ten feet on the falls, which will allow the passage of the entire coal fleet clear, with a cool east wind. Business moderate. Arrived—Ironsides, Memphis; Bostona, Cincinnati; Mollie Able, Tennessee river. Departed—Anna, St. Louis; Virginia, New Orleans; Ironsides and barges, Pittsburgh; Mollie Able, Florence; Bostona and barges, Memphis; the Kate Robinson, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, are expected to pass up to-night. The Charley, Tigress, and Veteran took a portion of their tows over to-day. The following towboats arrived from Pittsburgh: Jas. Rhodes, Rescue, A. J. Baker, Lake Erie, Tiger, Tigress, and Diamond.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 10.—Weather clear and warm. River seven feet and falling. Fort Gibson, Falls City, midnight; Nick Longworth, 7 A. M.; Grand Lake and barges, 11 A. M. Down—Morning Star, 6 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 7 P. M.; Mary Ament, 5 P. M., all pretty light. Business very dull.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 10.—River falling, with seven feet large on Harpeth shoals. Weather cloudy and cold. Departed—Bell, Pittsburgh; John Lumsden, Cairo.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 10.—Port cities: Belle of Memphis, Memphis to St. Louis, 3 P. M.; City of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis, 4 P. M.; Belle Lee, New Orleans to St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Messenger, Memphis to Pittsburgh, 2 P. M.; Jno. A. Wood, Louisville to New Orleans, 4 P. M.; Little Cruiser, Tennessee river, 2 P. M.; Emperor St. Louis to Cincinnati, 7 P. M. River rose ten inches. Clear; mercury 66.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Arrived—Atlantic and barge, New Orleans; Mountaineer, Kansas City; Lucy Bertram, Keokuk; City of Peoria, Peoria; Artemus, Cincinnati; Dubuque, St. Paul; Beaver, Missouri river; Cleveland, Red river; Ben Accord, Mound City. Departed—Lucy Bertram, Keokuk; Atlantic and barges and John Kyle, New Orleans; City of Pekin, Peoria; S. S. Merrill, St. Paul; Grand Tower, Memphis; Beaver, Illinois river; Forrester, Quincy; Wild Duck and barges, Pittsburgh. River still rising slowly. Weather clear and cool. Wind light and blowing down from the head waters of the Missouri.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 10.—Clear and cool. River again rising. Arrived—Rose, Burns, Cincinnati; Cleburne, Arkansas. Departed—Dexter and Bell Memphis, St. Louis. Jas. Howard, New Orleans.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, May 10.—Down—Shreve and Potomac, Up—Mary Aiken. Warm and clear. River stationary.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—Arrived—Wicks, St. Louis. Departed—Johnston, Louisville; City of Alton, St. Louis.

The Greenville *Argus* says: A four foot thick vein of cannel coal has been discovered on the farm of Jacob Young, of Delaware township, this county, and about seven miles from here. This vein of coal is only four feet from the surface, and is easily accessible by a short tunnel. The discovery was made by Messrs. Taylor, Burkett & Fox, who are now engaged in boring for coal in that section.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Logan, in his address to the National meeting in Boston, said that the Grand Army of the Republic is not a political organization. We have but three objects which are obligatory upon us as members of the order: Fraternity among members, charity and loyalty to the Government. The General advocated the abolition of secret societies, and hoped the influence of the order would be felt at the next session of Congress in favor of pensions for the soldiers. He concluded by positively declining re-election. The annual election will be held to-day.

At New Haven, Conn., yesterday, the Mutuals, of New York, defeated the Yales in a game of base ball by a score of 29 to 16.

The loss by the fire at Monmouth, Ill., Tuesday, reach over $200,000. Forty-four firms were burned out. The insurance will cover $100,000.

Lowrie and his band of outlaws on Wednesday night went into Lumberton, in Robeson county, North Carolina, broke open the jail, released several of his followers and took them without molestation, though a company of United States soldiers were in the town.

The people of Urbana, Ohio, are excited over a supposed murder. The body of a dead negro was near a pond, and the citizens were engaged dragging the pond for a dead body.

A powder sall of the Mineral Powder Company, in Greene county, Ohio, exploded Friday. No lives were lost.

Statistics in regard to the revenue collected in Indiana and the Northern District of Ohio for the nine months ending March 31, 1871, compared with the same time last year, show a decrease of seven and six-tenths per cent. in northern Ohio, while Indiana has increased seven and a half per cent. The whole gain in Indiana is $307,492 25, and the loss in northern Ohio $75,375 15.

Beckett's block in Hamilton, O., was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $40,000. Insured for $21,500.

The graves of Confederates at Louisville, Ky., and Chattanooga, Tenn., were decorated yesterday.

William Nyland, a boy of fifteen years, was drowned at Louisville yesterday.

A dispatch from Abilene, Kansas, says: The first drove of Texas cattle, numbering sixteen hundred head, arrived there yesterday. Old drovers who have used this route for four years past estimate the drive this season to the Kansas Pacific Railroad at one hundred thousand head. Nearly two-thirds of the whole number that will be driven north.

There is snow on North Mountain, about ten miles from Harrisburg, three inches deep, which fell last night.

The ship City of Quebec, from London bound for Quebec, was wrecked on Boad Island on the night of the 6th inst. She is a total loss, and all the crew were drowned.

At St. Louis, yesterday, a woman named Fisher, wife of T. A. Fisher, shipwright of the Capital City, applied to Mr. Fadis, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of the Court of Criminal Correction, for a warrant for the arrest of a man named Rice, whom she charges with kidnapping and violating her daughter, fourteen years old. The girl's story, in brief, is that while going to church Sunday evening Rice seized her on the street, gagged her and forced her into a carriage. Both she and Rice, as part of the secret known to her, where she was thrust into a cellar without water or food, remaining for 24 hours, when her clothing off, gave her an old calico dress to put on, took four rings from her fingers, cutting one off with a knife, and then gave her a piece of bread and a jug of water. Next day Rice returned with more bread and water, Sarah carried her, and yesterday repeated the visit. Last night he blindfolded her, drove her round in the city in a carriage, and left her out at the corner Eighth and Washington streets. The reason given for the girl by Rice was that her father was dead, her mother had threatened to shoot him, and he would have something to shoot him for. Mrs. Fisher has made a affidavit to the above, and is well known Elkhart since she was a girl: that she had repeatedly taken him to her house when sick and destitute, and regarded him as a friend. Rice was also married to Fisher's daughter when fourteen years old, but subsequently obtained a divorce from her, and now she has threatened to shoot him, and would certainly do it now if the law did not punish him. A warrant was issued.

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POLITICAL.

HARTFORD, May 10.—In the House this evening the decision on the resolution declaring the election of Mr. Jewell was announced. The resolution passed by 148 to 61 on a viva voce vote. Seventeen members were absent or not voting. Resolutions declaring the Republican candidates for State officers were all passed, and the Democratic adjourned.

The Senate will take up the resolutions to-morrow at ten o'clock, and pass them. Governor Jewell and the other officers will take their seats as soon as officially notified, and after their oaths of office are administered. He intends to recommend to the Legislature on Tuesday next, a bill providing for the appointment of commissioners and agents on that day will be made.

CHICAGO.

Another Version of the Proceedings in the Cheney Case on Monday.

CHICAGO, May 10.—One of those who were present at the meeting on Monday on the subject of controversy between Bishop Whitehouse and Mr. Cheney, writes to correct the account that has been published. He says that the meeting was convened by the Bishop for the purpose of mutual conference, not between the Bishop and Mr. Cheney. The latter was not present at the forenoon meeting, and could not properly be, owing to his being under ecclesiastical censure, but between the Bishop and standing committee on one side, and on the other the warden and vestry of Christ Church at Cheney's request, in order to rectify if possible mutual misunderstandings, and thereby if, in any way feasible, arrive at such concessions on the part of the vestry of Christ Church as would, to use the Bishop's own language, "put it in his power," to withdraw the charges. Nothing less to exercise the limited discretionary right with which the law invested him in the administration of ecclesiastical discipline. The committee of vestry expressly expressed desire of the rectory for Mr. Cheney's presence, without which they said they could do nothing, but which, if he were present, they would not be admitted at a meeting like this of a formal and official nature. Such a meeting not occurred, the Bishop first making the suggestion that another meeting of a less formal nature might be appointed for the afternoon, at which Mr. Cheney should be invited to be present, and the whole question freely and fully reopened. Mr. Cheney was accepted. The second meeting commenced at 3 P. M., and remained in session till nearly 6 P. M. The Bishop was not present. Mr. Cheney promptly complied with the request for his attendance, and stated his views very fully and frankly. He enumerated the names of several prominent clergymen who sympathized with him and affirmed his determination to adhere to his charges in the same language so unqualified as to leave no hope of success from that quarter.

The Bishop did not, as was stated, propose to suspend the pronunciation of Mr. Cheney's sentence until the meeting of the next General Convention, and forever thereafter, if that Convention shall decide that Mr. Cheney had been following the doctrine of the Episcopal Church in omitting to use the word "regenerate" in the office of infant baptism, Mr. Cheney to consent to this use in the meantime. Such a proposition was not even remotely hinted at, in the Bishop's presence a proposal somewhat resembling this was made by the other afternoon meeting, but the hopelessness of any such solution of the difficulty, even assuming that the law would allow the Bishop to accept such a solution, was shown by the utter refusal of Cheney to use the forms during the time, under any circumstances, and the refusal of his vestry to recommend him to suspend the exercise of his official functions until the assembling of the convention, or make any other concession which would enable the Bishop to withdraw the charges. On the terms of the canon, to assert the infliction of the final penalty. It was also distinctly proposed that Cheney should omit the baptismal service altogether during that interval, but meanwhile the vestry claimed that the law gave him the liberty to continue the exercise of all his other functions in the office of priest, and the bishop did not pension appeals pronounced. The above statement was undoubtedly written by one of the standing committees of the diocese.

The report that Bishop Whitehouse has telegraphed Rev. J. Cotton Smith, of New York, that he will not be allowed to preach next Sabbath in Mr. Cheney's pulpit, is thought to be absurd by those who ought to know.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE READING COMPANY MAKE AN OFFER FOR THE NEW JERSEY ROADS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The report that the Reading Railroad Company intends to offer a million dollars for the lease of the United Railroads of New Jersey, in addition to the terms offered by the Pennsylvania Company is denied here. Mr. Gowin on Monday last distinctly stated that the company did not desire to lease unless the Pennsylvania Company declined, and then wished only the Delaware and Raritan Canal, but if the Pennsylvania Company, as the would get some party to take on the railroads of the State. It is hardly probable that a proposition of this indefinite character will command any great attention of the stockholders, though there probably will be no further developments at the meeting at Trenton to-day.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—The Directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad organized to-day for the election of last year's officers. D. McLaren is President and Superintendent.

THE JERSEY LEASE QUESTION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and the Delaware and Raritan Canal met to-day and voted on the old Directors by large majorities. In the Joint Board there are seven against and nine in favor of leasing to the Pennsylvania Company. The Directors of the Jersey Railroad are largely in favor of the lease. Nothing is definitely settled until the new proposition of the Reading Railroad Company. Some of the Directors and most of the large shareholders held that when a proposition was made the matter of lease is not open to further negotiations, as a bargain is already concluded with the Pennsylvania Company. The lease is still in the hands of the committee, not yet completed.

The Georgia Railroad Company met in Augusta yesterday. There was a large attendance at the Cotton State Horticultural Exhibition, which is held at the same place. The Georgia Press Association will meet and attend Col. Christy, of Atlanta, president for the ensuing year.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of McClintock vs. Borland, reported on trial before Judge Sterrett, the jury found for plaintiff for the sum of $215 50.

In the case of Hough & McCune vs. Rutherford & Co., tried before Judge Collier, the jury found for plaintiffs for $1,629.

The first case taken up yesterday morning was that of Amos Lewis vs. S. McKelvey et al., two suits. These were actions on mechanic's liens. Jury out.

The next case taken up was that of M. C. Horsefing vs. Isaac Crown and John Reardon. Verdict for plaintiff for $89 99.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

56. Wilson vs. Weaver et al.
57. Spencer, McKay & Co. vs. Normille.
46. Hippely & Beckert vs. Day & Co.
48. Keys vs. Excelsior Oil Company.
44. Dulles vs. Ross et al.
47. Little vs. Brown.
48. Fetchet vs. Calhoun.
49. Lewis vs. Davis.
50. Ebert vs. Nicholson.
54. Beverly vs. Hasley.
19. McClure & Bro. vs. Howard.
60. Plankerton vs. Ross township.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

The case of Foster & Co. vs. Coleman et al., previously reported on trial before Judge Hampton, was resumed and is still on trial.

In the case of Bovard, Rose & Co. vs. Beatty, previously reported on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick, the jury found for the plaintiffs in the sum of $612 92.

The first case taken up was that of John Pope vs. John Oliver, an action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff in consequence of heights of the land from which the property of the defendant, turned the water from the pit on plaintiff's lot. On trial.

On motion of D. Reed, Esq., Joseph M. Acheson, of Washington, Pennsylvania, was duly sworn and admitted to practice in the courts.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

129. Hampton, for use, vs. McDonald's administrators.
252. Richter vs. Wagner.
256. Myers vs. Gerbrig & Sill.
253 Young vs. Hare.
254. The Brookville Bank vs. A. F. Baum.
255. The Brookville Bank vs. Leonard Hilbenner.
181. Fetterman, for use, vs. Reynolds & Co.
253. (Old list) G. H. Holtzman vs. Jas. S. Negley.

United States Circuit Court—Judges Strong and Bradley—Sitting in Richmond.

The case of Stitt vs. Huidekoper previously reported was resumed and will not be concluded for several days.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

F. C. O'Brien, of this city, doing business under the firm name of F. C. O'Brien & Co., was adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of Littell A. Mechling and Philip Hamburger.

CITY MATTERS.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the City Republican Executive Committee—The Colored Members Admitted—The Assembly Question.

A regular meeting of the Republican Executive Committee for the city was held in the Common Council Chamber, at three o'clock P. M., yesterday, Joseph A. Butler in the chair, and Messrs. J. J. Byrnes and Joseph Bowers, secretaries.

Mr. Morgan moved that Mr. James Booth, of the Eighth ward, be added to the Committee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Mr. Duncanth from the ward.

Mr. Farnan objected to the election of Mr. Booth, and moved that George F. Morgan be the committeeman.

On motion, the matter was postponed until next meeting.

On motion, Mr. Farnan, of the Fifth ward, was elected a member of the Committee to fill a vacancy occasioned by the removal of Mr. Duncanth.

Mr. Butler (Mr. Robbie in the chair) stated that pursuant to a resolution of the Committee, he had called a meeting of the colored voters of the city to select seven men to represent the colored voters on the Committee. The meeting was held at the corner of Liberty and Seventh streets, and seven persons were designated. Subsequently there was a dissatisfaction with the selection of one of the gentlemen, and the ring was called, at which seven others were duly elected. The meeting was then adjourned, and they have now agreed to reconsider the action of the Committee, and have called a meeting for to-morrow night, at which seven others will be selected. The Committee will meet on Friday evening next, when the matter will be finally settled. The colored people are very much pleased with the action of the Committee, and will be represented in the Committee.

Mr. Morgan moved that the Committee reconsider the action of the committee, and was in favor of allowing the seven colored gentlemen to be the committee who had been designated at the first and only regular or authorized meeting.

The motion was lost. It was voted down, and on motion the seven persons selected at the first meeting, viz., Jas. Nicholson, H. P. Thompson, John Gaither, John W. Little, H. Harrison, Wm. Hall and Edward Avis, were admitted to seats in the committee.

Mr. Morgan moved that the Committee favor the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into the qualifications and financial condition of candidates for the city districts, and if so, that the chair of the city committee to make arrangements for the nomination of such candidates, and further to make certain and report the most favorable time for holding the primary election for the 3d of June.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. J. S. Wainwright, H. C. Fiser, J. W. Hibbs, Granville Haymaker and Wm. Smith were appointed the committee.

On motion, adjourned.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO CUMBERLAND

Ohio Pyle Falls—Its Prospects, Present and Future.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FALLS CITY, PA., May 10, 1871.

The next point visited by your correspondent, after leaving Confluence, as indicated in my last letter, was

FALLS CITY,

On the Youghiogheny river, at Ohio Pyle Falls, seventy-four and a half miles from Pittsburgh, and the same distance west of Cumberland. Falls City, or Ohio Pyle, as it is called on the railroad schedule, is not, like Trafna and Confluence, a new town, as it has had an existence for several years past, and was known when both the former places were scarcely thought of as town sites. The land on both sides of the river, for several miles above and below the falls, was originally owned by Colonel Orr, of this county, Pa., who several years since laid out a portion of it into town lots, and erected a saw and flouring mill at the falls. A year or two afterwards, in laying out the town, Messrs. Fuller and Meason erected a fine flouring mill on the Virginia side of the falls, and for a year or two the town was quite prosperous, but it was not until the railroad was extended to that point that it began to flourish. A land enterprise of the citizens was sufficiently developed to give an impetus to the growth and future prosperity. Falls City since the completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, possesses advantages for a manufacturing point second to none in the county. There is in fact no better water power in the state than is here found. The fall, in the river assumes the shape of a horse shoe, making a circuit of about three miles, and the pentsock at the head of the canal is only about one and a quarter hundred feet across. Included in this bend are the falls, which are about thirty feet in height, and the entire fall in the river between the two points is about one